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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/674,105	09/29/2003	Baskaran Dharmarajan	MSI-1564US	2436
22801	7590	01/05/2007		
LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			EXAMINER SHAN, APRIL YING	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2135	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/05/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

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lhptoms@leehayes.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/674,105	Applicant(s) DHARMARAJAN ET AL.	
	Examiner April Y. Shan	Art Unit 2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/29/2003</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-31 have been examined.

Priority

2. Examiner is aware that this application claims priority of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/478,748, filed June 16, 2003.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 12, 18, 23 and 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

With respect to **claims 12, 18, 23 and 28-31**, the "computer readable medium," in accordance with Applicant's specification, is modulated data, such as carrier waves on page 19, lines 4-5 of the specification. This subject matter is not limited to that which falls within a statutory category of invention because it is not limited to a process, machine, manufacture, or a composition of matter. Instead, it includes a form of energy. Energy does not fall within a statutory category since it is clearly not a series of steps or acts to constitute a process, not a mechanical device or combination of mechanical devices to constitute a machine, not a tangible physical article or object which is some

form of matter to be a product and constitute a manufacture, and not a composition of two or more substances to constitute a composition of matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1-9, 11-18, 28 and 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gatz et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0049806)

As per **claim 1**, Gatz et al. discloses a method comprising:

identifying a selected permission level associated with a child's access to a Web server (e.g. paragraph [0014]);

obtaining a relationship ticket from an authentication server (e.g. abstract, paragraph [0015], Fig. 3 and Fig. 4);

generating a request to set the selected permission level (e.g. paragraph [0058], [0060] and [0066]-[0069]);

sending the request and the relationship ticket to the Web server (e.g. fig. 12, paragraph [0069] and [0071]); and

receiving a success code from the Web server if the selected permission level is established (e.g. paragraph [0070]).

As per **claim 2**, Gatz et al. discloses a method as applied above in claim 1. Gatz et al. further discloses including receiving a failure notification from the Web server if the selected permission level is not established (e.g. paragraph [0084]).

As per **claims 3 and 4**, Gatz et al. discloses a method as applied above in claim 1. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein sending the request to the Web server includes using an untrusted/unsecure connection with the Web server ("HTTP" – e.g. paragraph [0044] and [0045]).

As per **claim 5**, Gatz et al. discloses a method as applied above in claim 1. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the relationship ticket is encrypted by the authentication server ("...the user might select to verify account control requirements 92 over a secure network connection using, for example, SSL (Secure Socket Layer) or the like" – e.g. paragraph [0062]. Please note to a person in the ordinary skill in the art that SSL uses cryptographic system that uses two keys to encrypt data)

As per **claim 6**, Gatz et al. discloses a method as applied above in claim 1. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the selected permission level is established if the relationship ticket is authenticated (e.g. abstract and claim 1).

As per **claim 7**, Gatz et al. discloses a method as applied above in claim 1. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the relationship ticket includes the child's identity (e.g. fig. 3 and fig. 4).

As per **claim 8**, Gatz et al. discloses a method as applied above in claim 1. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the relationship ticket includes a parent's identity (e.g. fig. 3 and fig. 4).

As per **claim 9**, Gatz et al. discloses a method as applied above in claim 1. Fig. 3 and fig. 4 of Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the relationship ticket includes:

- the child's identity;
- a parent's identity; and
- a relationship between the child and the parent.

As per **claim 11**, Gatz et al. discloses a method as applied above in claim 1. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein selecting a permission level associated with a child's usage of a web site is performed by a parent of the child (e.g. paragraph [0014]).

As per **claim 12**, Gatz et al. discloses the claimed method of steps as applied above in claim 1. Therefore, Gatz et al. discloses the claimed computer program embodied in one or more computer-readable memories for carrying out the method of steps.

As per **claim 13**, it is rejected using the same rationale as for the rejection of claim 4.

As per **claim 14**, it is rejected using the same rationale as for the rejection of claim 5.

As per **claim 15**, Gatz et al. discloses a method as applied above in claim 13. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the relationship ticket is encrypted by the authentication server, and wherein the relationship ticket is decrypted by the Web server (“...the user might select to verify account control requirements 92 over a secure network connection using, for example, SSL (Secure Socket Layer) or the like” – e.g. paragraph [0062]. Please note to a person in the ordinary skill in the art that SSL uses cryptographic system that uses two keys to encrypt data and the data must be decrypted since it is encrypted)

As per **claim 16**, Gatz et al. discloses a method as applied above in claim 13. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the user is an employee and the permission level is selected by an employer of the employee (e.g. paragraph [0013]).

As per **claim 17**, Gatz et al. discloses a method as applied above in claim 16. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the relationship ticket includes the employee's identity and the employer's identity (“It should be understood that a “parent-child” relationship as described herein is not only familial as to human beings, but also is

taxonomic as to hierarchical arrangement of account” – e.g. paragraph [0014], [0013], fig. 3 and fig. 4).

As per **claim 18**, Gatz et al. discloses the claimed method of steps as applied above in claim 13. Therefore, Gatz et al. discloses the claimed computer program embodied in one or more computer-readable memories for carrying out the method of steps.

As per **claim 28**, Gatz et al. discloses one or more computer-readable media having stored thereon a computer program that, when executed by one or more processors, causes the one or more processors to:

- select a permission level associated with an associate's access to a Web server (e.g. paragraph [0014]);

- obtain a relationship ticket from an authentication server (e.g. abstract, paragraph [0015], Fig. 3 and Fig. 4);

- generate a request to set the selected permission level (e.g. paragraph [0058], [0060] and [0066]-[0069]);

- send the request and the relationship ticket to the Web server (e.g. fig. 12, paragraph [0069] and [0071]) via an unsecure communication link (“HTTP” – e.g. paragraph [0044] and [0045]);

- receive a success code from the Web server if the requested permission level is established (e.g. paragraph [0070]).

As per **claim 30**, Gatz et al. discloses one or more computer-readable media as recited in claim 28. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the relationship ticket includes the associate's identity ("It should be understood that a "parent-child" relationship as described herein is not only familial as to human beings, but also is taxonomic as to hierarchical arrangement of account" – e.g. paragraph [0014], [0013], fig. 3 and fig. 4).

As per **claim 31**, Gatz et al. discloses one or more computer-readable media as recited in claim 28. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the relationship ticket includes a manager's identity ("It should be understood that a "parent-child" relationship as described herein is not only familial as to human beings, but also is taxonomic as to hierarchical arrangement of account" – e.g. paragraph [0014], [0013], fig. 3 and fig. 4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

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2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
9. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

10. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gatz et al. in view of Examiner's Official Notice.

As per **claim 10**, Gatz et al. discloses the authentication server in claim 1. It is well known in the art that an authentication server can be a .NET Passport server.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in light of Gatz et al. to incorporate the authentication server as a .NET Passport server motivated by providing convenience to clients by using a single sign-on service.

11. Claims 19-27 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gatz et al. in view of Rezvani et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,085,937).

As per **claim 19**, Gatz et al. discloses a method, comprising:

identifying a modified permission level associated with a user's access to a Web service (e.g. paragraph [0067], [0068], [0069]);

obtaining a relationship ticket from an authentication server (e.g. abstract, paragraph [0015], Fig. 3 and Fig. 4);

generating a request to modify the selected permission level associated with the user's access to the Web service (e.g. paragraph [0067], [0068], [0069]);

sending the request and the relationship ticket to the Web service fig. 12, paragraph [0069] and [0071]) via an unsecure connection ("HTTP" – e.g. paragraph [0044] and [0045]); and

receiving a success code from the Web service if the modified permission level is established (e.g. paragraph [0070]).

Gatz et al. does not disclose expressly the relationship ticket is encrypted.

Rezvani et al. discloses encrypting data in an unsecure connection. (e.g. abstract).

Gatz et al. and Rezvani et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of transmitting data in an unsecure connection.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate encryption in the Gatz et al.'s method in an unsecure connection.

The motivation for doing so would have been to "efficiently authenticating data from a user transmitting over an unsecure network that requires both low

processing overhead, yet still prevents a third-party from impersonating the data from a legitimate user", as taught by Rezvani et al. (col. 2, lines 41-45)

As per **claim 20**, the combined teachings of Gatz et al. and Rezvani et al. disclose a method as applied above in claim 19. Gatz et al. further discloses comprising receiving a failure notification from the Web service if the modified permission level is not established (e.g. paragraph [0084]).

As per **claim 21**, the combined teachings of Gatz et al. and Rezvani et al. disclose a method as applied above in claim 19. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the modified permission level is established if the encrypted relationship ticket is authenticated by the Web service (e.g. claim 1 and abstract).

As per **claim 22**, the combined teachings of Gatz et al. and Rezvani et al. disclose a method as applied above in claim 19. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the encrypted relationship ticket includes the user's identity (e.g. fig. 3 and 4).

As per **claim 23**, the combined teachings of Gatz et al. and Rezvani et al. disclose the claimed method of steps as applied above in claim 19. Therefore, the combined teachings of Gatz et al. and Rezvani et al. disclose the claimed computer program embodied in one or more computer-readable memories for carrying out the method of steps.

As per **claim 24**, Gatz et al. discloses an apparatus, comprising:

- an interface to receive requests to establish Web access permissions via an unsecure communication link (e.g. paragraph [0044]-[0045] and fig. 6-10);
- a storage device to store manager-associate relationship information (e.g. paragraph [0014]); and
- a processor coupled to the interface and the storage device, the processor to receive a relationship ticket from a client device and the processor further to authenticate the relationship ticket and establish the requested Web access permissions if the relationship ticket is authenticated (e.g. claims 1 and 32, abstract, paragraph [0015], Fig. 3 and Fig. 4).

Gatz et al. does not disclose expressly the relationship ticket is encrypted by the authentication server and decrypted by the Web server.

Rezvani et al. discloses encrypting/decrypting data in an unsecure connection. (e.g. abstract).

Gatz et al. and Rezvani et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of transmitting data in an unsecure connection.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate encryption/decryption in the Gatz et al.'s method in an unsecure connection.

The motivation for doing so would have been to "efficiently authenticating data from a user transmitting over an unsecure network that requires both low

processing overhead, yet still prevents a third-party from impersonating the data from a legitimate user”, as taught by Rezvani et al. (col. 2, lines 41-45)

As per **claim 25**, the combined teachings of Gatz et al. and Rezvani et al. disclose an apparatus as applied above in claim 24. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the processor is further to generate a success code if the relationship ticket is authenticated (e.g. paragraph [0070]).

As per **claim 26**, the combined teachings of Gatz et al. and Rezvani et al. disclose an apparatus as applied above in claim 24. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the processor is to generate a failure notification if the relationship ticket is not authenticated (e.g. paragraph [0084]).

As per **claim 27**, the combined teachings of Gatz et al. and Rezvani et al. disclose an apparatus as applied above in claim 24. Gatz et al. further discloses wherein the storage device stores Web access permission information (e.g. fig. 4, 5, paragraph [0054], [0057]-[0059]).

As per **claim 29**, Gatz et al. discloses one or more computer-readable media as recited in claim 28.

Gatz et al. does not disclose expressly the relationship ticket is encrypted by the authentication server and decrypted by the Web server.

Rezvani et al. discloses encrypting/decrypting data in an unsecure connection. (e.g. abstract).

Gatz et al. and Rezvani et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of transmitting data in an unsecure connection.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate encryption/decryption in the Gatz et al.'s method in an unsecure connection.

The motivation for doing so would have been to "efficiently authenticating data from a user transmitting over an unsecure network that requires both low processing overhead, yet still prevents a third-party from impersonating the data from a legitimate user", as taught by Rezvani et al. (col. 2, lines 41-45)

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. (See PTO –892)

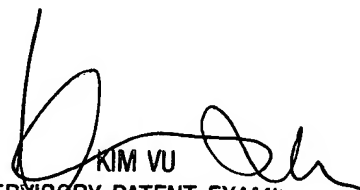
Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to April Y. Shan whose telephone number is (571) 270-1014. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Y. Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


20 December 2006
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